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The IDLER. No. 76.

IN the time when Baſſora was conſider'd as the School of Aſia, and flouriſhed by the reputation of its Profeſſors and the confluence of its Students, among the the Pupils that liſtned round the chair of Albumazar, was Gelaleddin, a native of Tauris in Perſia, a young man amiable in his manners, and beautiful in his form, of boundleſs curioſity, inceſſant diligence, and irreſiſtible genius, of quick apprehenſion, and tenacious memory, accurate without narrowneſs, and eager for novelty without inconſtancy.

No ſooner did Gelaleddin appear at Baſſora, than his virtues and abilities raiſed him to diſtinction; he paſſed from claſs to claſs, rather admired than envied by thoſe whom the rapidity of his progreſs left behind; he was conſulted by his fellow ſtudents as an oraculous guide, and admitted as a competent Auditor to the conferences of the Sages.

After a few years, having paſſed through all the exerciſes of probation, Gelaleddin was invited to a Profeſſor's ſeat, and entreated to encreaſe the ſplendor of Baſſora. Gelaleddin affected to conſider the propoſal, with which, before he conſidered it, he purpoſed to comply; and next morning retired into a garden planted for the recreation of the ſtudents, and entering a ſolitary walk, began to meditate upon his future life.

"If I am thus eminent, ſaid he, in the regions of Literature, I ſhall be yet more conſpicuous in any other place: If I ſhould now devote myſelf to ſtudy and retirement, I muſt paſs my life in ſilence, unacquainted with the delights of wealth, the influence of power, the pomp of greatneſs, and the charms of elegance, with all that man envies and deſires, with all which keeps the world in motion, by the hope of gaining or the fear of loſing it. I will therefore depart to Tauris, where the Perſian Monarch reſides in all the ſplendor of abſolute dominion: My reputation will fly before me, my arrival will be congratulated by my kinſmen and my friends; I ſhall ſee the eyes of thoſe who predicted my greatneſs, ſparkling with exultation, and the faces of thoſe that once deſpiſed me, clouded with envy, or counterfeiting kindneſs by artificial ſmiles. I will ſhew my wiſdom by my diſcourſe, and my moderation by my ſilence: I will inſtruct the modeſt with eaſy gentleneſs, and repreſs the oſtentatious by ſeaſonable ſuperciliouſneſs. My apartments will be crowded by the inquiſitive and the vain, by thoſe that honour and thoſe that rival me: My name will ſoon reach the Court: I ſhall ſtand before the throne of the Emperor; the Judges of the Laws will confeſs my wiſdom, and the Nobles will contend to heap gifts upon me. If I ſhall find that my merit, like that of others, excites malignity, or feel myſelf tottering on the ſeat of elevation, I may at laſt retire to academical obſcurity, and become, in my loweſt ſtate, a Profeſſor of Baſſora."

Having thus ſettled his determination, he declared to his friends his deſign of viſiting Tauris, and ſaw with more pleaſure than he ventured to expreſs, the regret with which he was diſmiſſed. He could not bear to delay the honours to which he was deſtined, and therefore haſted away, and in a ſhort time entered the capital of Perſia. He was immediately immerſed in the crowd, and paſſed unobſerved to his father's houſe. He entered, and was received, though not unkindly, yet without any exceſs of fondneſs, or exclamations of rapture. His father had, in his abſence, ſuffered many loſſes; and Gelaleddin was conſidered as an additional burthen to a falling family.

When he recovered from his ſurprize, he began to diſplay his acquiſitions, and practiſed all the arts of narration and diſquiſition; but the poor have no leiſure to be pleaſed with eloquence; they heard his arguments without conviction, and his pleaſantries without a ſmile. He then applied himſelf ſingly to his brothers and ſiſters, but found them all chained down by invariable attention to their own fortunes, and inſenſible of any other excellence than that which could bring ſome remedy for indigence.

It was now known in the neighbourhood that Gelaleddin was returned, and he ſate for ſome days in expectation that the learned would viſit him for conſultation, or the great for entertainment. But who will be pleaſed or inſtructed in the manſions of Poverty? He then frequented places of publick reſort, and endeavoured to attract notice by the copiouſneſs of his talk. The ſpritely were ſilenced, and went away to cenſure in ſome other place his arrogance and his pedantry; and the dull liſtened quietly for a while, and then wondered why any man ſhould take pains to obtain ſo much knowledge which would never do him good.

He then ſollicited the Viſiers for employment, not doubting but his ſervice would be eagerly accepted. He was told by one that there was no vacancy in his office; by another that his merit was above any patronage but that of the Emperor; by a third, that he would not forget him; and by the Chief Viſier, that he did not think literature of any great uſe in publick buſineſs. He was ſometimes admitted to their tables, where he exerted his wit, and diffuſed his knowledge; but he obſerved, that where, by endeavour or accident, he had remarkably excelled, he was ſeldom invited a ſecond time.

He now returned to Baſſora, wearied and diſguſted, but confident of reſuming his former rank, and revelling again in ſatiety of praiſe. But he who had been neglected at Tauris, was not much regarded at Baſſora; he was conſidered as a fugitive, who returned only becauſe he could live in no other place; his companions found that they had formerly over-rated his abilities, and he lived long without notice or eſteem.

Monday, SEPTEMBER 17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, September 9.

WE have received certain advices from Prince Ferdinand's army, that his Serene Highneſs had at laſt obliged the French to abandon their ſtrong camp in the neighbourhood of Marburg, which they did on the morning of the 4th, ſeeming to take the route of Gieſſen; and on the 5th the troops of the allied army took poſſeſſion of the town, a French garriſon ſtill remaining in the caſtle, which has not yet ſurrendered. The Prince of Bevern, however, who is poſted on ſome heights which command the caſtle, was preparing to raiſe ſome batteries, in order to force them to a ſurrender.

It appears that General Imhoff opened the trenches before Munſter on the 29th paſt; and his batteries having been all ready on the 2d inſtant, that he began to cannonade and bombard the town on the 3d, by day-break; but, the next day, having received certain intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with ten battalions, detached from before Lipſtadt, and alſo with ſome regiments of militia drawn from the garriſons of Cologne, Duſſeldorp, and Weſel, General Imhoff did not think it adviſeable, with the ſmall force he had, to continue the ſiege: it was accordingly raiſed on the 6th inſtant, in the morning; and General Imhoff retired, with his corps, between Nobilbruck and Tellight.

We likewiſe hear from Brunſwick of the 7th inſtant, that a detachment of 216 Hanoverian Chaſſeurs had drove part of the army of the

Empire from Roſla near Sonderſhauſen, as far as Langenſaltza, and taken many officers priſoners.

Hague, Sept. 11. No direct news has been received from Prince Ferdinand's army ſince the 5th inſtant; but private accounts ſay, that his Serene Highneſs was marched with his army towards Gieſſen, and that it was expected the French would make a ſtand at that place. By authentick letters of the 4th inſtant from Berlin, we are informed, the King of Pruſſia marched the 2d inſtant to Waldo between Luben and Mulhroſe, at which laſt place the Ruſſians had a conſiderable detachment which was diſlodged, andſeveral hundreds taken priſoners. Pr. Henry was at Spremberg, and Marſhal Daun's army at Forſt and Piorten. It was thought there would be another battle: the Pruſſians ſeem full of hopes; and their two armies are abundantly ſupplied with proviſions. [*Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

M. Daun's head-quarters at Moſca in Luſatia, Aug. 29. On receiving advice that P. Henry was marched to Sagan with a conſiderable part of his army, the Field-Marſhal determined to come hither. There will, undoubtedly, be a battle between the two armies as ſoon as his Royal Highneſs ſhall make a ſerious attempt to join the King his brother.

Roſtock, Sept. 2. The grand Ruſſian army, when it advanced to Guben, abandoned Frankfort. But Gen. Soltikoff, who ſeems deſirous to make Sileſia the theatre of his operations, left 8000 of his grenadiers with Gen. Laudohn, who is by that means at the head of a ſmall army of 20,000 men, flushed with victory.

Gen. Haddick has deſtroyed nine ſluices of the canal which joined the Sprée to the Oder, in order to obſtruct the conveyance of proviſions to the King's army.

The Swedes have been in motion ſince the 24th: But they will not begin their operations till they be joined by the Ruſſian troops that were left in the kingdom of Pruſſia. It is not probable that the towns of Pomerania will hold out long, the arſenals and magazines having been emptied to ſupply the King's army.

Hamburgh, Sept. 5. All the forces of Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, are now aſſembling in Luſatia.

There were letters yeſterday from the Lower Rhine, which mentioned that the French had made themſelves maſters of Mentz, in order by that means to ſecure a paſſage over the Rhine.

Francfort, Aug. 31. The 28th in the evening the Bakers of this city were ordered to bake againſt the next day 40,000 rations of bread for the French army. The Marquis d'Armentieres has paſſed by here with a reinforcement, as 'tis ſaid, of 20,000 men for the army.

It is likewiſe ſaid that they have taken poſſeſſion of Ehrenbreitzen. The 29th in the afternoon 100 waggons with flour arrived from the army, together with ſeveral baggage-waggons. And we have this moment received advice, that the French army will be here in a few days, and their head quarters will be fixt at this place.

Munſter, Sept. 7. The Marquis d'Armentieres arrived on the 5th at Coeſeld, and next day at four in the afternoon, the Hanoverians left us. They did not fire one ſhot againſt the fortifications; they hoped by ſetting fire to the publick buildings and private houſes, to make the Burghers mutiny, and open the gates: No leſs than 220 houſes are deſtroyed by their bombs and red hot balls. The French garriſon loſt only 30 men, and the beſiegers above 400.

Liege, Sept. 8. We hear that M. d'Armentieres is drawing out all the garriſons on the Rhine, that he may carry the greater force with him to the country of Munſter. His plan is to beſiege Lipſtadt, and puſh the ſiege with the utmoſt briſkneſs, that he may be in time able to advance to Paderborn. It is probable that Prince Ferdinand is not ignorant of his deſign, and that he will not give this flying camp leiſure to cut off a communication of ſuch importance to him.

Bruſſels, Sept. 11. It is honourable for Admiral Boſcawen that he did not ſtand to count his enemies before he fought them. M. de la Clue with twelve ſhips and ſix frigates had happily paſſed the Streights, and ſeeing ſome ſignals thrown out by Engliſh frigates, the order was, for the ſquadron to gain Cadiz. Five ſhips and three frigates obſerved it punctually. They are the Fantaſque, Lion, and Triton, of 64 guns, the Fier and Oriflamme, of 50, with the frigates Chimere, Minerva, and Gracieuſe, of 26 and 24, who all got into the port of Cadiz. Four have been taken or burnt, and a fifth was making a running fight in the midſt of the Engliſh ſquadron. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Paris, Sept. 6. It is thought that this unfortunate event will cauſe the Breſt fleet to give over the deſign of beguiling Admiral Hawke; and that M. de Conflans will chuſe rather to face the Engliſh ſquadron on leaving the port, than to run the riſk of having it upon his rear in the paſſage. This check, far from putting a ſtop to our ſcheme, only tends to increaſe the neceſſity of going to procure amends amongſt the Engliſh. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Nice, Aug. 28. They write from Genoa, that Paoli is in the mountains at the head of a large body of malecontents, and was preparing to come down into the open country.

IRELAND.

Corke, Sept. 6. Laſt Tueſday the Quakers of this city denied one of their ſociety, for abuſing his wife and being a bad huſband.

Galway, Sept. 6. Laſt night one Maycock formerly a ſoldier in the ninth regiment of foot, who was under a rule of tranſportation for felony, having knocked off his irons, found means to make his eſcape out of the Town Goal, by burſting up part of the floor over the place of his confinement, thro' which he got into a waſte room, whence (watching his opportunity) he ſlipped off unexpected. Tho' immediate purſuit was made after him, he has not ſince been heard of.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, Sept. 15. Laſt Monday died Mr. Alderman Daniel Ganning, one of the Sheriffs elect of this city for the enſuing year.

And on Thurſday Mr. Jermy Harcourt, Attorney at Law, and a Gentleman univerſally reſpected, was unanimouſly elected an Alderman of Mancroft Ward, in the room of Mr. Alderman Ganning.

On Thurſday night John Maſon, a Bricklayer in Rocheſter-lane, who was a deſerter from the Norfolk militia at Portſmouth, ſurrendered himſelf to the Right Worſhipful Mr. Mayor; he was ſo cloſely purſued by a party of the militia and Conſtables, that he thought it beſt to ſurrender, to avoid being taken; a reward of five guineas was offered by the Colonel for apprehending him, over and above the reward by Act of Parliament. This man had liberty to work in his trade, and makes no complaint of his officers or the ſervice, but that he had a quarrel with his comrades, which he ſays induced him to quit his duty, to which he would now be glad to return.

On Saturday laſt was publickly burnt in the market, a quantity of black leather clogs, made of bad materials and bad work, contrary to Act of Parliament, the property of a travelling Shoemaker.

LONDON.

Kenſington, Sept. 12. His Majeſty was this day pleaſed to appoint Jeffery Amherſt, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in chief of his Majeſty's colony of Virginia.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Moſt Honourable John Manners, Eſq; commonly called Marqueſs of Granby, the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville.

And the Hon. John Waldegrave, Eſq; to be Colonel of the Second, or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards, whereof the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville was late Colonel.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Major Generals.

Daniel Webb,
The Hon. John Fitzwilliam,
James Paterſon,
Andrew Robinſon,
Rt Hon. Charles Manners, Eſq; commonly called Lord Charles Manners,
Robert Anſtruther,
William A'Court,
Charles Montagu,
Rt Hon. Geo. Forbes, commonly called Ld Forbes,
John Stanwix,
Charles Jefferyes,
William Strode,
Jeffery Amherſt,
David Watſon,
Joſeph Hudſon,
John Barrington,
Sir James Roſs, Bart.
Archibald Douglas,
Robert Armiger,
John Griffin Griffin,
Studholme Hodgſon,
George Auguſtus Eliott,
Borgard Michelſen,
Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.
John Grey,
Thomas Brudenell.

Sept. 15. Laſt night her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline was privately interred in the Royal Vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Weſtminſter, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the proceſſion began, paſſing through the Old Palace Yard to the South Eaſt door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards, in the following order:

Knight Marſhal's Men.
Servants to her Royal Highneſs in Livery.
Other Servants and Officers of the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highneſs.
Two Pages of Honour.
A Gentleman Uſher.
Two Equerries.
Clerk of the Houſhold to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.
Secretary and Treaſurer to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.
Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Maſter of the Horſe and Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.
Norroy King of Arms bearing the Coronet upon a Cuſhion, between two Gentlemen Uſhers.
The Body, under a Canopy, borne by eight Gentlemen Uſhers.
Garter principal King of Arms with his Rod of Office, between two Gentlemen Uſhers.
The Counteſs of Tankerville as Chief Mourner.
Four Maids of Honour to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, viz.
Mrs. Dives, Miſs Chudleigh, Mrs. Moſtyn, Mrs. Egerton.
Two Bed-Chamber Women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrick.
Yeomen of the Guard.

Within the door of the Abbey, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir, fell into the proceſſion next before Norroy King of Arms, ſinging an anthem, to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel; where the body was depoſited upon treſſels, while the part of the funeral ſervice before the interment was read by the Dean. The coffin

was then let down into the vault; and the Dean having finiſhed the burial-ſervice, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highneſs's ſtyle as follows: "Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty "God, to take out of this tranſitory life, unto "his divine mercy, the late Moſt Illuſtrious "Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, ſecond daughter "of the Moſt High, Moſt Mighty, and Moſt "Illuſtrious Prince, Frederick late Prince of "Wales." [*Gazette.*]

E L I Z A.

A Paſtoral ELEGY *on the Death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs* ELIZABETH.

ARAMINTA.

SAY, PHILLIS, why that cloud upon thy brow?
Is STREPHON falſe? I met him ev'n now.
If ſo, let PHILLIS ſeek another Swain,
Lovers abound on ev'ry hill and plain.

PHILLIS.

No, deareſt ARAMINTA, you miſtake
The cauſe of Grief—If STREPHON ſhould forſake
His plighted vows, I cou'd redeem my heart,
And tho' 'twould wound me, Time would ſooth the ſmart:
I might ſeek comfort in another's arms,
And to ſome other Shepherd yield my charms.
But here my loſs, I never ſhall retrieve,
And, oh! I fear, I muſt for ever grieve.

ARAMINTA.

Let, then, your ARAMINTA ſhare your grief;
In woe, a partner oft-times brings relief,
Unboſom to your friend the cauſe of woe;
Who injures you, is ARAMINTA's foe.

PHILLIS.

No injury, no falſhood have I prov'd,
And if I love, I'm equally belov'd;
But Death, like Love, has aim'd a fatal dart
And ſtruck the fair ELIZA to the heart.

ARAMINTA.

Heav'ns'! can it be? how ſhocking the alarm!
Pride of our plains, and fraught with ev'ry charm!
No longer now your ſorrow is *your own*,
Where loſs is *gen'ral*, who can be *alone?*

PHILLIS.

Bright was her dawn, and promiſing her youth,
Her form engaging, and her mind all truth,
Her eyes, expreſſive of a ſoul ſerene,
Gave the beſt earneſt of *Arcadia's* Queen.
But lo! the Swains and Shepherdeſſes move,
In mournful ſtate, to yonder Cypreſs grove;
Let's join the ſad ſolemnity, and own
We've loſt the promiſe of *Arcadia's* Throne.

Admiral Rodney's ſquadron came off Havre de Grace, where it made a feint of recommencing hoſtilities, and lay off three or four days, during which time the enemy, in the utmoſt conſternation, collected troops from every quarter, lighting up their beacons for that purpoſe, expecting the Engliſh would make a deſcent, they having in their former expedition deſtroyed every thing within reach of their cannon and mortars; but at laſt the Engliſh ſquadron ſailed in the night to join Commodore Boys before Dunkirk, their joint inſtructions being to deſtroy, if poſſible, the ſhipping in that harbour; to which end it is ſaid they have three old fireſhips with them.

We learn from Dunkirk, that on the 2d inſt. about ſix o'clock, 1500 men marched into the town, compoſed of detachments from the French and Swiſs Guards, and the piquets of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, Iſle de France, Artois, &c. who were all embarked by nine on board the ſquadron, compoſed of the following frigates; le Marſhal de Belleiſle, le Terpſichore, l'Amarante, le Begon, and le Blond, under the command of M. Thurot. All the ſnows, barks, and boats, that were taken up there, are ordered to the coaſts of Normandy, to take on board a body of forces commanded by the Duke d'Aiguillon.

Laſt Thurſday arrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow, from Admiral Broderick, and brings advice of ſeven French men of war being blocked up by our fleet at Cadiz.

On Friday the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Killmurray arrived in town from foreign parts, where his Lordſhip has reſided forty years.

The ſhip Friendſhip, from Jamaica, which lately blew up in Graveſend Reach, has been weighed up, and is brought to Graves Ways at Limehouſe.

The Robert, Blewett, from Jamaica, with the laſt convoy, is put into Studwell Roads; ſhe ſaw a large ſhip aſhore in the Gulph, but could not give her any aſſiſtance.

The Maria Thereſa, from the Streights with brandy, is loſt in Briſtol Channel.

Friday ſixteen priſoners were tried at the Old-Baily, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Richard Lamb, for the murder of William Kendall, by ſtabbing him in the belly with a knife, of which he died the next morning; part of his bowels having iſſued through the wound. It appeared on the trial, that the quarrel was begun by the deceaſed and a comrade of the priſoner's, who firſt aſſaulted him, and a battle enſued; but being parted, the priſoner's anger not ſubſiding, unfortunately carried his reſentment too far.

Two were found guilty of Man-ſlaughter, and are to be branded in the hand, viz. John Maland for killing Peter Archer, by throwing a knife at him, which entered into his belly. The priſoner and deceaſed were fellow-apprentices to a Butcher. They fell out in deciding a wager of two-pence, in payment of which the loſer introduced a bad half-penny.

Richard Smith, for killing John Hillar, by throwing a truſs of hay at him, as they were erecting a hay-ſtack, which threw him off, and by the fall ſo much bruiſed him, that he expired in about three quarters of an hour.—There did not appear any malice, as they a little before had, with others (as uſual in ſuch work) been at their gambols, puſhing one another down on the ſtack, and throwing the hay about.

Five were caſt for tranſportation, and eight acquitted.

Saturday laſt the Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when three convicts received ſentence of death, viz. James Innis, for robbing Ive Whitbread, Eſq; John Rice, for horſeſtealing, and Nicholas Randall, for ſhooting at and wounding John Hampton. Twenty-three perſons received ſentence of tranſportation; three were branded; two were ordered to be privately whipped and diſcharged; Margaret Dodamy ordered to be impriſoned for two months; and James Morgan, convicted laſt ſeſſion for aſſaulting and ſtabbing Richard Whitaker, received judgment to be impriſoned in Newgate for three years, and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years longer; and 14 were diſcharg'd by proclamation for want of proſecution.

The ſeſſions of the Peace for the City of London was adjourned to Monday the 22d of October next, at Guildhall, and the ſeſſions of gaol delivery for the ſame city, and county of Middleſex, to Wedneſday the 24th of October next.

Richard Lamb, for the murder of William Kendall, who was to have been executed this morning, is reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

We hear that an order is iſſued for pulling down part of the Admiralty wall, to make the opening to Charing-Croſs the more complete.

On Saturday laſt about five in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Dutchy Court, near Somerſet Houſe, in the Strand, which burnt the houſe where it began, but happily ſpread no farther.

Tueſday, SEPTEMBER 18.

Warſaw, Aug. 18.

THE inhabitants of Brandenbourg having killed ſome ſervants belonging to officers of the Ruſſian army, General de Soltikoff has cauſed a declaration to be publiſhed, ſetting forth, that when the Imperial army of Ruſſia paſſed thro' the village of Zibingen, ſome dead bodies were found, which were known to be ſervants of officers of the army, who came there to buy neceſſaries; and finding they were murdered by the peaſants, he cauſed the village to be burnt, in order to prevent ſuch proceedings for the future. In the ſame declaration he acquaints the inhabitants, that if they can detect any of his ſoldiers in committing any outrages, and will bring them to the head-quarters, they ſhall be puniſhed according to their deſerts; but that if, on the contrary, the inhabitants pretend to do themſelves juſtice, all their villages will be ſet on fire, and the country expoſed to the utmoſt rigours of war.

A M E R I C A.

Boſton, July 31, 1759.

Copy of a letter from a Gentleman in the expedition againſt Canada, to his friend in Boſton, dated Iſle-Coudre (in the River St. Lawrence) July 10.

"I am juſt now come down from within a little better than two miles of Quebec city, where I have had a full proſpect of it: our army has been landed ſome days, to the amount of about 8000, in two diviſions, viz. one to the weſtern extremity of Orleans iſle, the other on Point Levi [within cannon ſhot of the city] on the ſouth ſhore: The day before yeſterday 4000 decamped from Orleans, and landed on the North-ſhore (whereon ſtands the city) and without oppoſition, as I am informed, though the French have two large camps on the ſame ground; the ſame day much firing was made by our frigates, and ſome ſhells thrown from our ketches, tho' with little ſucceſs, ſaving two, which I ſaw fall in their camp, and put them in great confuſion, the reſt, being about ſeven, burſt in my ſight in the air, and the pieces fell into the water. The French fired ſmartly from the city on Point Levi, where we were erecting a battery to play on the city, as we know we are within the range, the French ſhot going half a mile beyond our battery. Adm. Holmes and Capt. Rous hauled into the North ſhore as near as their keels would let them, and began firing ſmartly; but I believe the whole was to little purpoſe as yet on both ſides, as the French fired from floating batteries of twenty guns on a quadrangular, five on each line: their camps lay on high ground, and it is my opinion our ſhips guns cannot touch them: they are ſaid to be 14,000 ſtrong, 4 or 5000 of them regulars.

"The 27th of June we had a violent ſtorm for about fourteen hours, which put many tranſports adrift, diſmaſted others, tore away their heads, even down to the water by running foul of others, loſing their bowſprits; five or ſix veſſels put on ſhore on Orleans, and ſeveral of them condemned; much devaſtation was made among boats, and ſome people drowned in them that could not reach their ſhips; the ſea was mighty great, I never ſaw ſo much diſtreſs among ſhipping in my whole life, though we met with no great damage.—The night ſucceeding the ſtorm, the French, thinking we were diſtreſſed, ſent down the river, with a fair wind and rapid ebb, ſeven fire-ſhips compleatly in flames, which were by the vigilance of our ſeamen towed clear of every ſhip in the fleet, and grounded on the ſhore, where they finiſhed; they went to windward of the flames and threw graplings with long chains to them into the fire ſhips, and thereby towed them with ropes to the end of the chains."

Newport, July 17. Laſt week the ſnow Volunteer of Providence, Capt. Godfrey, came into this port from Antigua, which he left the 24th of June; with whom came paſſengers ſeveral ſhip maſters, who had the misfortune to be taken and carried into Martinico, viz. the Captains Rodman, Warner and Potter, of this place, and Capt. Mumford, of New London; from whom we have received the following advice; that there were not leſs than 75 or 80 privateers out of Martinico, principally ſloops from 10 to 12 carriage guns, with about 120 men in each; that three or four prizes are carried into Port-Royal in a day; that the enemy were in no manner of want of proviſions, having unloaded from their prizes upwards of 15,000 barrels of beef and pork, beſides flour, ſince the capitulation of Guadalupe (which happened the 23d of April;) that they were under great apprehenſions of being inveſted a ſecond time; and that the principal inhabitants were removing their moſt valuable effects into the country; that M. Bompart departed from thence the 27th of May, with his whole fleet, except two ſhips of 40 and 36 guns, which he left to guard the coaſt. It was ſaid he deſigned to return to France.

Boſton, July 23. The Aſſembly of Maryland in April laſt voted 1000 men for the general ſervice of this year, and 100 Rangers for the protection of their frontiers; but having framed a bill to defray the expence that would thereby be incurred, in a manner which cauſed the ſaid bill to be rejected five times before, the quota of that province is not yet raiſed. The above Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the 15th of Auguſt next.

Boſton, July 26. The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have paſſed an act for re-emitting the bills of credit of that province, heretofore re-emitted on loan, and for ſtriking the further ſum of 36,650l. to enable the Truſtees to lend 50,000l. to Col. John Hunter, Agent for the contractors with the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for his Majeſty's ſervice. The Aſſembly alſo paſſed an act for the more effectual ſuppreſſing lotteries and plays in that province; and were adjourned to the 10th of September next.

New York, July 6. On the 3d inſt. there was a well of 13 feet depth, 2 feet and half diameter at the mouth, and about 4 feet diameter at the bottom, ſunk in Montgomery-ward about 3 weeks ago (when both Maſon and Pump-maker complained of the ſtench of it, but received no damage as it lay open:) But it being afterwards covered with looſe boards till laſt Tueſday, when Mr. Van Wy was laying a floor over it, a piece of board dropt in, and he went down after it: the owner being at a ſmall diſtance, and hearing him ſigh heavily, ran to the well, and ſeeing him in an uncommon poſture, threw him a rope; but did not ſee that he made any ſtruggle, or attempt to take hold of it; on which the owner (being ſubject to fits) was ſeized with one, and his wife obſerving what had happened, ſcreamed out, and alarmed Mr. Bonnet and others, who immediately ran into the yard; and on ſeeing Van Wy in the well, Mr. Bonnett went down immediately, and was as ſuddenly ſeized or ſuffocated as Wy, for he was never heard to ſpeak afterwards, and before proper help could be got, he expired.

LONDON.

Letters from Naples of the 22d paſt bring advice, that three expreſſes were ſucceſſively arrived on the Monday and Tueſday, whoſe diſpatches were kept ſome time a ſecret: however, it was ſoon rumoured that the King of Spain was dead. The Cardinal Archbiſhop, and the principal Nobility went immediately to pay their compliments of condolance. The King, (ſay theſe letters) has taken the title of King of Spain, and put himſelf in *retraite* for nine days, during which no perſon will be admitted to an audience. Our four men of war, and two frigates are getting ready to carry his Majeſty to Spain. Theſe letters further add, that a Spaniſh ſquadron will go to meet him. On the arrival of an expreſs from France it was reported, that the King of Spain is to be the mediator and guarantee of a peace between the Powers at war.

From Venice they write of the 31ſt ult. that the King of Naples had wrote to the Republick, that he was on the point of ſetting out for Spain; but that he had not determined which of his younger ſons ſhould ſucceed him on the throne of Sicily.

The Italian Politicians have ſettled the affairs of Italy in the following manner. One of the King of the Two Sicilies two ſons is to be King of Naples. The Sienois is to be exchanged againſt the Dutchy of Ferrara; and the Duke of Parma is to have the remainder of the Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, (by agreement between the Courts of France and Vienna) with the title of King, which a certain Power will yield him in conſideration of ſome millions. The King of Sardinia is to be put in poſſeſſion of Placentia, and ſome other ſmall tracts of country; and the Royal Infanta Iſabella of Parma, is to bring with her as a dowry to the Arch-Duke Joſeph of Auſtria, the Duchy of Lorrain.

They write from Colorno of the 25th paſt, that on the 20th, the concluſion of a marriage between the Royal Infanta Donna Iſabella and the Archduke Joſeph of Auſtria, was declared; on which occaſion there was a very great Court; and a fine firework was played off at the expence of the Count de Rochecouard, the French Miniſter.

A letter from Leghorn of the 25th, informs us, that advice was received there, that a French polacca from Conſtantinople, richly laden, was taken by an Engliſh privateer; and that a polacca belonging to Eſclavonia, with a valuable cargo, was taken by a Barbary Corſair.

They write from Civita Vecchia, that ſome Malteſe galleys which were lately in that port, have ſteered over to the Barbary coaſt, fell in with four Turkiſh veſſels that were collecting tribute, attacked them, ſunk three, and took the fourth, on board which they found ſeveral purſes of tribute, and 80,000 crowns.

Letters from Ferrara of the 27th, ſay, that they had had a violent ſtorm that overturned many houſes, by the fall of which thirty perſons were killed, and many others hurt.

From the laſt London Gazette it ſhould ſeem, that Marſhal Daun has let Prince Henry of Pruſſia recover his communication with the King's army, whilſt himſelf endeavours to get at hand to ſupport the Ruſſians, or to be ſupported by them.

They write from Dunkirk of the 3d inſtant, that the inhabitants there are in the greateſt conſternation on Admiral Rodney's ſquadron appearing on that coaſt, and are ſecuring their beſt effects out of the reach of their bombs.

Saturday evening Admiral Boſcawen arrived at Spithead, with his Majeſty's ſhips Namur, Warſpight, Intrepid, Swiftſure, America, Portland, and Salamander and Ætna fire-ſhips, with the Temeraire and Modeſte prizes.

Yeſterday Admiral Boſcawen waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, and was moſt graciouſly received.

It is ſaid that Commodore Callis, who came home with the Admiral, will be promoted to the rank of Admiral.

The Suſannah and Francis, Popleton, from London for Jamaica, off Martinico fell in with ſeveral French privateers, and in the engagement blew up, by which accident ſeveral lives were loſt.

Wednesday, September 19.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Meiſſen, Sept. 1.

YESTERDAY we diſcovered from our ſteeple large flames riſe up from the city of Dreſden, and have ſince learnt, they were the ſuburbs of Wilſdruff and Oſtra, which the Pruſſians ſet on fire juſt as 10,000 Auſtrian troops were going to give an aſſault, who were by the ſmoak and flames ſtopped in their attempt, and are now going to drain the foſſes before they proceed any further.

Dreſden, Sept. 5. The Prince of Deux-Ponts had given orders for a regular attack of this place, under the direction of four Engineers, who began to erect their batteries on the 1ſt, and reckoned to be maſters of the place in four days. Count Schmettau, the Pruſſian Governor, all at once lowered his tone. Laſt Monday, before the cannon began to fire, he made propoſals for a capitulation, which were ſigned yeſterday at four in the afternoon. It is much the ſame with that of Wittenberg. The Pruſſians are to march out with all the honours of war, and ſeveral waggons.

As ſoon as the troops of the Circles took poſt in the city, the Royal Family, having recovered their liberty, ſet out for the Baths at Toplitz in Bohemia.

Gen. Wunſch appearing this morning, within a league of New Dreſden, a hint was given to Count Schmettau, of a ſuſpicion that he ſhould break the capitulation; but the Count anſwered that he would abide by it if the King in perſon at the head of his army was at hand to ſuccour him. Whatever may be in this, it is probable that to the approach of this body of 5 or 6000 men the beſieged owe the good terms they obtained.

It is aſſured that Wittenberg and Torgau have been taken by aſſault; and that, to diſperſe Wunſch's corps, which the garriſon of Dreſden might be tempted to join, General Haddick is coming to Spremberg.

We hourly expect the news of a third battle between the Ruſſians and the King of Pruſſia, and another between the armies of M. Daun and Prince Henry. His Royal Highneſs is at Sprotau, and the Marſhal at Sorau.

It is aſſured that the King has cauſed 10,000 Militia to enter Magdebourg.

Bruſſels, Sept. 14. According to our laſt letters from Saxony, which confirm the news of the capitulation of Dreſden, and retaking of Wittenberg and Torgau ſword in hand, the Pruſſian General Wunſch was not in either of thoſe towns, but kept the field, and even flattered himſelf that he ſhould be able to deliver Dreſden. A few hours before Count Schmettau capitulated, he cauſed 40 houſes to be burnt that ſeemed capable of annoying him in the obſtinate defence he threatened to make.

The enemy abandoned the New Town with ſuch precipitation, that they left behind them 146 pieces of cannon, 4000 muſkets, and 3000 ſabres, with conſiderable magazines.

Franckfort on the Mayn, Sept. 9. The army of France is coming to take an advantageous camp, which it reckons to hold till ſuch time as the progreſs of M. d'Armentieres (by forcing Pr. Ferdinand either to weaken himſelf by making a detachment, or to retire) ſhall enable it to act with ſuperiority.

The Pruſſian troops have been recalled by their King, and they will inſtantly leave the Allied army.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3. It is ſaid the ſquadron of Ruſſian men of war is arrived at Kiogebucht.

Verſailles, Sept. 7. The Court has this day received advice from Liſbon, that two ſhips of the unfortunate Toulon ſquadron had got into the Tagus. They are the Guerrier and the Souverain, each of 74 guns.

LONDON.

Letters from Cadiz of the 22d ult. adviſe, that five French men of war and three frigates, put in there the 17th, being part of Admiral de la Clue's ſquadron; and that the Spaniſh Admiral Lavaro, had taken the command of Admiral Reggio's fleet, in order to ſail to Naples to fetch the King to Spain.

Admiral Boſcawen has brought home with him near 800 French priſoners; and it is thought about 400 of the French were killed and wounded in the engagement.

The tranſports lately arrived from New-York will, we hear, be continued in his Majeſty's ſervice, in order to be ready as occaſion ſhall require.

Several large and fine pieces of braſs ordnance and two large mortars, ſpiked up by the French troops at Guadalupe when they retired up the country, are brought to Woolwich Warren to be drilled, and put in proper order again.

There have lately been caſt and brought to Woolwich Warren, ſeveral pieces of fine braſs cannon, curiouſly decorated with the King's arms, trophies of war, and the arms of Lord Viſcount Ligonier, as Maſter-General of the Ordnance, each of them having this motto, REGIS VICTORIA.

On Friday there was a proof of 120 pieces of large iron ordnance at Woolwich, the greateſt part of which are going for the Weſt Indies; and one day this week another large proof of ordnance will be made at the ſame place.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Holland, from Liverpool, arrived at Oporto, on the 4th of Auguſt, and his Majeſty's ſhip the Biddeford, Capt. Skinner, on the 11th.—At Oporto they oblige all veſſels to ride quarentine ten days, and thoſe who have not proper credentials of their good ſtate of health, to ride quarentine forty days.

The Robert, Woods, the only miſſing ſhip in the laſt Jamaica fleet for Liverpool, is arrived at Studwell's Road in Wales.

The Ludlow-Caſtle man of war, and the Merlin ſloop, are arrived at Jamaica with the ſhips under their convoy.

Letters from Jamaica, dated July 10, ſay the next convoy for England would not ſail before the 2d of September.

Monday an Act of Common Council for regulating the hours of Merchants tranſacting buſineſs on the Royal Exchange, by ringing the bell at 12, and three quarters after one till two, and then to be ſhut at two, took place; and the ſame is to be obſerved hereafter every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

On Saturday laſt Capt. Murray, belonging to Chelſea College, was found drowned in the Thames, at the bottom of the garden, with only his cap, gown, and ſhoes and ſtockings on. He had been obſerved to be in a melancholy way for ſome time.

Yeſterday a man was committed to Newgate by the Lord-Mayor, for attempting to commit a rape on the bodies of three children belonging to a ſchool; one of them was three, the ſecond four, and the other but five years of age.

Laſt Saturday evening the Bath coach was attacked and robbed by a ſingle highwayman, well mounted, at Chitern Hill, between Warminſter and Saliſbury, who afterwards got clear off.

On Saturday night ſome rogues found means to get into the houſe of Mr. Hayward, wholeſale Hoſier in Throgmorton ſtreet (by breaking open the cellar window) and carried off a large quantity of goods, worth about 40l.

Saturday the corpſe of the late Rev. Mr Thomas Bradbury was interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, attended by 18 mourning coaches. And on Sunday his funeral Sermon was preached at the chapel in New-Court in Carey-ſtreet.

Thursday, SEPTEMBER 20.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Hamburgh, Sept. 7.

THE Ruſſians, who, during their ſhort ſtay at Francfort on the Oder, obſerved pretty good diſcipline, behaved very differently at their departure, having not only plundered one of the ſuburbs, but alſo ſunk 20 barks laden with different kinds of goods, moſt of which belonged to our Merchants, whoſe loſs on this occaſion is very conſiderable.

We hear that the Auſtrians had the good fortune to ſeize ſome waggons with money, to the amount of two millions of crowns, which were going from Dreſden to a place of ſafety.

Dantzick, Aug. 28. The Ruſſians give out that they ſhall ſoon lay ſiege to Colberg, the poſſeſſion of which is abſolutely neceſſary for conveying proviſions and ſtores to their army. We have added 200,000 crowns to our Free Gift to the King of Poland, which is to be raiſed by a tax of 1-4th per cent. on the eſtates of the inhabitants.

Dreſden, September 5. This city is at length delivered out of the hands of the Pruſſians, after having been three years under their yoke. Their troops would have been made priſoners of war, but, out of regard to the Royal Family, they were permitted to march out with the honours of war. They ſet out to-morrow for Magdebourg, and carry with them nine field pieces: They leave here 1500 Auſtrian priſoners; all the hoſtages of Franconia, and their letters of exchange; three Lieut. Colonels, and nineteen other Auſtrian Officers; a conſiderable magazine; all the cannon belonging to the French, Auſtrians, and Saxons; the Pontoons, &c.

Sangerſhauſen, September 8. The troops of the Empreſs Queen find plentiful ſupplies in Saxony, the Peaſants truſting to their honour for payment, on accepting of notes from the Officers; whereas the troops of the Circles are obliged to buy their ſubſiſtance with ready money of 80 Jews who follow their army.

Hague, Sept. 13. Letters of the 5th received this day from Berlin, make no mention of the action, which, according to other private letters, happened on the 4th near Liberoſe, between a part of the King of Pruſſia's army and the corps under General Laudohn, ſupported by a conſiderable detachment of Ruſſians. Their letters only ſay, that the reſpective armies were within three leagues of one another, and ſeparated by a little river; ſo that it is morally impoſſible for them to avoid an engagement.

French Camp at Munzler, Sept. 6. The enemy having made a motion on the 3d to the right, our army quitted the camp of Gros-Selheim to come hither. To-morrow we ſhall march to Gieſſen, ſince the Allies continue to advance on the right. They make a ſhow of having deſigns on Franconia, and we intend to cover that country without loſing our communication with the Lower Rhine. We have received 25 pieces of large cannon from Franckfort. Four regiments have been detached towards the Lower Rhine to reinforce, in caſe of need, the troops under the Marquis d'Armentieres.

Munſter, Sept. 10. It is very evident that the Hanoverians deſired rather the deſtruction than the poſſeſſion of this town, the Church and Convent of the *Congregation*, and the ſteeple of St Martin's, beſides 200 private houſes, are burnt to the ground; and the Convent and Library of the Cordeliers are much damaged.

Cadiz, Aug. 22. The Court has ſent orders for the men of war that are here immediately to join thoſe at Carthagena, in order to go to Naples, to bring over the King and the Royal family. Don John Navara, Governor General of the naval forces of Spain, is to command this ſquadron, and the Admirals Reggio and Stewart are to command under him.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Plymouth-dock, Sept. 11. We hear that the Government hath bought all the ſtores on board the three Swediſh ſhips lately cut out of Breſt harbour, and what was intended for the uſe of our enemies will now be employed againſt them.

Fowey, Sept. 14. Wedneſday laſt was brought into this port, by the Cholmondeley ſmack, Collier, the Heckmall, of Guernſey, whoſe cargo conſiſted of 200 anchors of brandy, and about 4000lb. of tobacco, together with a quantity of tea, which they had landed to the weſtward before Capt. Collier had the pleaſure of meeting with her.

Penryn, in Cornwall, Sept. 13. The great rejoicings made here upon the victory gained by the brave Admiral Boſcawen, and upon our other ſucceſſes, were ſuch as in every inſtance teſtify'd the higheſt ſenſe of loyalty, gratitude, &c. and every thing conducted with the greateſt regularity. Towards the cloſe of the evening, a great light was obſerved in the air, which for a few minutes occaſioned a report that ſome of the back houſes were on fire, and accordingly the fire bell was rung, and the uſual outcry on ſuch occaſions made; but the light was ſoon diſcovered to proceed from a large bonfire, conſiſting of 2000 faggots, which had been ſecretly lighted, at the ſole expence of an honeſt Quaker, on a hill oppoſite the town, and in a field of potatoes, with the produce of which, roaſted in the aſhes, and ale, the populace regaled themſelves.

Briſtol, Sept. 15. Early on Wedneſday morning laſt, a preſs-gang, conſiſting of upwards of 30, went to Caermarthen, in order to impreſs the Crew belonging to the Eagle, Capt. Jones, for Africa: But the ſailors ſtanding on their defence, a deſperate battle enſued, wherein the King's men were defeated, one of them being left dead on the ſpot, and many on both ſides dangerouſly wounded.

Yeſterday morning three Night Conſtables, belonging to St. Mary Redcliff Ward, attempted to impreſs a Blackſmith for his Majeſty's ſervice; but the fellow handled them ſo roughly, that they were ſoon obliged to relinquiſh their prize, and apply to a Surgeon.

Birmingham, Sept. 17. On Monday morning laſt one Hitchins, of King's-Wood, in the pariſh of King's-Norton, who has been diſordered in his ſenſes for ſome time, went into the houſe of Thomas Bedworth, a labouring man in that neighbourhood, the man and his wife being out, and finding three children in bed, took one of them, a girl about three years old, cut off its head, arms, and feet, ripped open its belly, and put ſome part of it on the fire; while he was doing which, a brother of the children, who had been out, coming in, alarmed the neighbours, who aſking him why he had committed ſuch an act of cruelty, ſaid, that he had killed the child to eat it, and that he would kill all the females he could. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict Lunacy.

Saliſbury, Sept. 17. We hear from the weſt, that a Gentleman and Lady have lately found out a ſhorter way to be married than going ſo far as Scotland. They ſat out from one of the ſea-port towns in the weſt of England, and in eight or ten hours reached Gretna-Green, were married the ſame night, and returned the next day.

LONDON.

By a private letter from the allied army we are informed, that the bloody flux rages with great violence in the French army; That the command of the Britiſh troops devolving on the Marquis of Granby, had given univerſal ſatisfaction; and that General Moſtyn had had the misfortune of being flung from his horſe, by which his ſhoulder had been diſlocated, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed, but was in a fair way of recovery.

Friday, September 21.

LONDON.

SOME private letters from Holland by yeſterday's mail mention, that the Hereditary Pr. of Brunſwick, with a large body of cavalry, after joining Gen. Imhoff, attacked the French under the command of the Marquis d'Armentieres, whom they entirely defeated.

Wedneſday there was a very numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of the county of Middleſex, and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at the St. Alban's tavern; at which meeting 4726l. was immediately ſubſcribed; and a Committee appointed to conſider of the call to be made upon the ſubſcribers, and for carrying the purpoſe of the ſaid ſubſcription into effectual execution.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to create the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of this city, and James Colebrooke, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Gatton in Surry, Baronets of this kingdom.

By letters dated off Cadiz, Auguſt 24, we learn, that Vice-Admiral Broderick was cruizing off Cadiz with eight ſail of the line, in order to watch or blockade the remaining Toulon ſhips, which ſeparated from M. de la Clue near the Mouth of the Straits.

His Majeſty's ſhips Edgar, and Princeſs Louiſa, are now on their paſſage home from Gibraltar, with the Centaur prize of 74 guns.

The Crump, Capt. Turner, from London to Guadalupe, was attacked by two ſmall French privateers, the 6th inſt. off the Land's End; ſhe beat them off, and happily got clear of them.

Two French privateers, one of 16 guns and 130 men, the other of 8 guns and 70 men, ſailed from Vigo the 14th inſtant.

The Betty, Jones, from Liverpool to Africa, was taken off Cape Finiſterre by a French privateer of Bayonne. She had been only out 11 days, and had taken ſeveral prizes.

The Young Peter, Lubbe Lubbes, Maſter, a Dutch galliot from Archangel, laden with tar, tallow, and matts, bound to Amſterdam, by ſome accident took fire at ſea, about 20 leagues from the coaſt of Holland, and was entirely loſt and deſtroyed; the crew took to their boat, and were taken up by Capt. David Kol.

It is ſaid, that Sir Richard Lloyd will be appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the room of Baron Legge, deceaſed.

We hear that Mr. Beard has quitted Drury-Lane Houſe, and is appointed Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, for the enſuing ſeaſon.

On Saturday laſt the Earl of Northampton and his new-married Lady arrived at Caſtle-Aſhby, his Lordſhip's ſeat in the county of Northampton. We are informed, that when his Lordſhip, with his very grand and numerous retinue, approached the borders of that county, he was met by a greater number of Freeholders than ever was known to aſſemble on any occaſion. Thoſe who attended his Lordſhip to his ſeat, and partook of the ancient hoſpitality of this noble family, are thought to have exceeded 2000, and by all accounts the joy on this occaſion hath been univerſal throughout the country.

Monday the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; Principal Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſet out from his houſe at Whitehall for that kingdom.

Sunday afternoon a black girl was buried from the Foundling-Hoſpital, whoſe corpſe was carried to the grave by four of her own complexion, and attended by 12 couple likewiſe of the ſame colour.

The trial of the perſon, which was to have come on laſt Seſſions at the Old Baily, for having defrauded upwards of thirty women, under pretence of marriage, and for which three indictments were found againſt him, is to be heard at the King's Bench Bar Weſtminſter, next Term.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Samuel Nicholls, LL. D. Maſter of the Temple, to the Vicarage of Northall, in Middleſex; and alſo the Rectory of St. James, Weſtminſter.

The Rev. Dr. Moſs, Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, to the rectory of St. George, Hanover-ſquare.

The Rev. Thomas Durnford, M. A. formerly of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Adderbury in Kent.

The Rev. Charles White, M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord-Keeper, to the rectory of Bradly in Southampton, together with the rectory of Tidworth in Wilts.

The Rev. John Day, B. L. to the Vicarage of Lanceſtone, Cheſhire.

BIRTH.

7. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Ancaſter, of a ſon, at Grimſthorpe, which is ſince dead. Her Grace is in a fair of recovery.

12. The Lady of Sir Wilughby Aſton, Bart. of a daughter, at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare.

MARRIAGES.

Sir William Compton, Bt. to Miſs Bradnock, of Birmingham.

Edward Baynton, Eſq; Enſign in the third regiment of Guards, ſon of Edw. Baynton, Eſq; of Spye Park in Wiltſhire, Member of Parliament for Chippenham, to Miſs Werden, daughter of the late Sir John Werden, Bart. and the preſent Lady Werden, and ſiſter to the late Dutcheſs of St. Alban's, and to the Right Hon. Lady Beauclerk.

Mr. Sparrow, Apothecary in the Strand, to Miſs Molly Arundel, of Durſley, Glouceſterſhire.

12. Joſeph Treves, Eſq; an Italian Merchant of Mincing-Lane, to Miſs Rebecca da Colta, of Totteridge in Middleſex.

Mr. Richard Wooton, of Hoxton-ſquare (ſon of Mr. Wooton, of the Bank) to Miſs Elizabeth Burt, of the ſame place.

13. William Middleton, of Stockeld Park, in the county of York, Eſq; to Miſs Errington, daughter of the late John Errington, of Beaufront in Northumberland, Eſq;

14. Mr. Shreiber, Hamburgh Merchant, in Old Fiſh-ſtreet, to Miſs Sophia Lateward, eldeſt daughter of Wm Lateward, of Hackney, Eſq.

18. Richard Frewin, Eſq; a Land Surveyor of the Cuſtomhouſe, to Miſs Fortye of Lambeth.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, Rector of Horſehead and Coleſale in Norfolk.

Mr. Geo. Lewis Coutoure, one of the Yeomen belonging to his Majeſty's private kitchen.

Sept. 1. Mrs. Jean Nairn, at Drumkilbo, in Perthſhire, Scotland, youngeſt daughter of the late Alexander Nairn, of Drumkilbo, Eſq;

4. The Rev. Dr. Giſborne, a Prebendary of Durham.

4. Mrs. Agnes Montgomery, in Edinburgh, daughter of the late Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly.

10. Mr. Robins, at Iſlington, many years a Watch-gilder in Little-Britain.

11. Capt. George Wrench, Commander of the Apollo brigantine in the Streights trade.

John Brinſden, Eſq; at Shidfield Houſe in Hampſhire, of a paralytick diſorder, under which he had long laboured.

12. The Right Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs Torrington, widow of Pattee Byng, the ſecond Lord Torrington. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Mancheſter, and a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princeſs of Wales.

John Fawcet, Eſq; ſon of Counſellor Fawcet, Recorder of the city of Durham.

12. Mr. Wall, Storekeeper at his Majeſty's Victualling office at Chatham.

13. John Baker, Eſq; of Penn in Buckingſhire, in Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

14. Capt. James Murray, deſcended from the Duke of Athol's family.

Edward Grenfield, Eſq; ſuddenly, at his houſe in the Cloſe, near the city of Saliſbury, aged 59.

15. The Lady of John Pogſon, of Edwardſtone in the county of Suffolk, Eſq;

17. Mr. Gray, late Organiſt of Shadwell.

18. Henry Willett, Eſq; of Upper Brookſtreet, of a mortification, occaſioned by cutting a toe-nail too cloſe.

Mrs. Dingley, wife of Robert Dingley, Eſq; at Charlton in Kent.

The WAKE-GOOSE.

THE Seaſon comes to light the Tapers up,
To gild the night, and drink the feſtive cup;
Now *darkneſs* treads upon the heels of *day*,
And earlier now diſpatches him away.
The Seaſon comes, in black to dreſs the year,
But with it brings the *Wake-Gooſe*, and good Cheer:
Tho' Winter goes in mourning for the Summer,
Yet the Glaſs ſparkles, and ſtill ſmiles the Rummer.
The place appointed, moſt the country chooſe,
In Mirth and Wine to ſacrifice their *Gooſe*:
This bird once ſav'd the Capitol of Rome,
Of which now fall a thouſand Hecatomb,
Fatted to uſher in the ſolemn Feaſt,
Of Michaelmas, with Humour, Wit, and Jeſt.
When *Will* the Conq'ror, as our Annals tell,
At Nine at night, proclaim'd the *Corfu-bell*,
Then ENGLAND groan'd beneath a Tyrant's ſway,
Nor light, nor fire ſupply'd the want of Day;
Hence when our Liberties were ſoon reſtor'd,
Nor *Britons* truckled to a *Norman* Lord,
The *Corfu-bell* repeal'd in happier days,
At Nine again we lighted up the blaze;
With fire and candle, *Freedom* we enjoy'd,
And merry *Wakes* the feſtive hours employ'd.
In mem'ry of our Liberties renew'd,
We ſacrific'd the *Gooſe*, and Mirth purſu'd;
As that delicious bird about this time,
Call'd for the knife, and was in ſeaſon prime;
This monumental uſage thus prevail'd,
From Freedom's days, and *Corfu-bell* repeal'd.
The Maſters hence their Journeymen invite,
To dine abroad, or ſpend the merry night;
And we, their ſons, have kept the cuſtom up,
And dedicate to Mirth the jovial Cup:
Without reſtraint we eat, and drink, and ſmoke,
And with the Glaſs enjoy the harmleſs Joke;
We ſing a ſong, or tell a hum'rous tale,
And, like the ſons of Kings, our ſouls regale.
While in rotation thus we turn the Glaſs,
We toaſt great GEORGE, or give a pretty Laſs;
And ſometimes fight our battles o'er again,
Or ſing our naval conqueſts on the Main;
The Glaſs with *Amherſt*, and *Boſcawen* crown,
Moore, *Rodney*, *Hawke*, *Brodrick*, *Howe*, *Barrington*,
With other patriot names, which *Britain* boaſts,
T' enlarge her conqueſts, or defend her coaſts.
In ev'ry face Benevolence thus ſmiles,
Nor malice taints, nor treachery beguiles;
With double rapture, we libations pour,
Preſented with freſh conqueſts ev'ry hour;
Our ears ſaluted ſtill with gladſome news,
Who would to *Pitt* the grateful glaſs refuſe?
What envious tongue can in his praiſe be mute,
Who *plans* ſo well, what others *execute*?
While bright illuminations deck each ſtreet,
While *De la Clue* deſerts his burning fleet;
While *Ohio's* great river cedes her forts
To *Britain's* Monarch, and his friendſhip courts;
While *Quebec* yields her riches, with her town,
And CROWN-POINT's ſtrength reſigns to *Britain's* CROWN,
What *Partizan*, tho' ſanguine in the cauſe
Of *antient leaven*, will deny applauſe?
Renew, ye Waiters, then, the Caſks of Wine,
Let all in grateful acclamations join,
That *Britain's* HONOUR, now, is *Europe's* theme,
The Nation's Glory, and the World's Eſteem.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A Short time after Admiral Anſon had beat the French Admiral Jonquiere, in the laſt war, a young Gentleman in the navy compoſed a Burleſque on the French King on the loſs of his ſhips, which was afterwards publiſhed in one of the Magazines; Admiral Boſcawen's late defeat of M. de la Clue, induced me to attempt ſomething of the like nature. I herewith ſend it you, with explanations concerning thoſe ſhips ſome people may have forgot the fate of; and if you can, at any time, find room for it, in a ſpare column of your entertaining Circulator, ſhould be glad to ſee it inſerted, and am, Sir,

Your obliged humble ſervant,

Sept. 13. J——s S—D—N.

The LAMENTATIONS *of* LOUIS *the* WELL beloved *of his people, for the loſs of his* SHIPS.

PART I.

BELLONA! (*Bellonne*) Goddeſs of War, why haſt thou turned thy back upon me? and why fighteſt thou for mine enemy?

HALCYON, (*Alcyon* loſt in 1758, coming from Martinico, and not going to Louiſbourg in 1757) *Peace* is a ſtranger to my boſom, and verily the meaſure of my woes is full.

ALCIDES (*Alcide*) has forſaken me, and my THUNDERER (*Foudroyant*) has changed hands.

No longer do I command the OCEAN (*Ocean*); and my fair LILY (*Lys*) is no longer an ornament.

Thou, LEOPARD (*Leopard*) art fallen a prey to peſtilence; and thou, my ROYAL CHARIOT, (*Chariot Royale*) art numbered with the trophies of my foe.

Altho' I am BENEFICENT (*Bienfaiſant*) that but heightens the Revenge of mine enemy; and if I am a PRUDENT ENTERPRIZER (*Prudent, Entreprenant*) that but accelerates their renown.

CONCORD, (*Concorde*) tho' I am ſorely diſtreſſed, refuſeth me aid; the QUEEN of HEAVENS (*Junon*) is aſhamed to protect me; and oh, CAPRICIOUS! (*Capricieux*) the muſic of ORPHEUS (*Orphée*) charmeth my foes.

Where are you, my FAIR DAUGHTERS (the *Galathea* and *two Hermiones*) how have you been deflowered, inſulted, and carried into captivity?

I was honoured by the countenance of the RAINBOW (*Arc-en-ciel,*) of that mine enemies have robbed me; and my name is held in contempt.

I had a COUNTER POISON (*Bezoar*) which mine enemies have alſo deſpoiled me of; and, O terrible! my RUBIES, and EMERALDS (*Eſcarboucle* and *Emeraude*) are no more.

My UNICORN (*Licorne*) is diſarmed of its fierceneſs. The REASONABLE (*Raiſonable*) ſides with the Hereticks; and the PATRONESS of CHASTITY (*Diana*) aſſiſteth my foes.

The LOIRE (*Loire*) is turned from its ancient courſe; and the deridings even of ECHO (*Echo*) cut me to the heart.

Mine enemies have made a good ACQUISITION (*Bien Acquis*) but 'tis far otherwiſe with me.

What can I do without thee, my DARLING? (*Mignonne.*)

How ill grounded my HOPE! (*Eſperance*) My ſore runneth and is incurable.

PART II.

Oh my NYMPH! (*Nymphe*) thy ill treatment is a thorn in my ſide. *Argenſon* is fled; and fear is come upon me.

The firmneſs of the ROBUST (*Robuſte*) availeth him nothing. My HONOURS [alluding to the men of war burnt by Lord Howe at St. Malo, and the frigate pierced for 18 guns, ſunk, and one pierced for 16, taken by the Phœnix of Jerſey, when going to Rochfort from Dunkirk; as alſo the ſloop of war of eight guns taken by the Shannon] are nipt in the BUD; and the WARLIKE (*Belliqueux*) is VALIANT againſt me.

The rage of my bluſterer the NORTH WIND (*Aquillon*) is huſhed in deſtruction.

The HANOVER (*Hannovre*) graces the port of mine enemy; and the treatment of my ARETHUSA (*Arethuſe*) fires me with rage.

Thou my DANAE (*Danaë*) wilt bring me loſs and diſgrace, inſtead of golden ſhowers; and what can I think or look for, when the GOD of WISDOM (*Apollon*) no longer fights in my cauſe.

What if I am DISCREET (*Modeſte*) that but elevates the glory of my foes; and if my partizans are LOYAL, and OBSTINATE, and BOLD, (*Fidelle, Opiniatre,* and *Hardie*) the raſcals fear them no more than they do my menaced invaſion; which they laugh at, and would treat as a RASH (*Temeraire*) undertaking.

Of no ſervice is the ſtrength of the RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros*). George is in poſſeſſion of the GARLAND (*Gairlande*) of Glory; and mine enemies, the Engliſh, have evinced to the whole world, the terribleneſs of the CENTAUR (*Centaur*) to be truly fabulous.

PART III.

MERLIN (*Merlin,* taken with diſpatches for Louiſbourg) thou Sorcerer, why haſt thou betrayed me? and thou my SCARE CROW (*Lutine,* loſt on a cruize in the North Sea) art no longer frightful; for thy terribility is abſorbed in deep waters.

Alas, my CALYPSO (*Calypſo* deſtroyed by the Lizard laſt year) would not all thy art preſerve thee from the peſtiferous jaws of the deſtroyer? and oh my SPRIGHTLY ROSE! (*Eveille* and *Roſe*) would not all thy odoriferous fragrance ſave thee from the Pitt of deſtruction?

Oh my REDOUBTABLE! (*Redoubtable*) thou art no more dreadful, and to be feared; theſe HEADSTRONG (*Mutine,* loſt on Dogger-Bank) Picaroons, the Iſlanders, have vaniſhed thy terrors in a flame of fire.

For the breach of AMITY (*Amitie,* of 28 guns, loſt in the Miſſiſſippi, in 1757) I have ſeverely ſuffered.

Inſtead of being famous and EMINENT, (*Celebre*) how am I ſcoffed at, and creſt-fallen?

The lottineſs of GREENWICH (*Greenwich,* taken from us) is ſunk in the deep; and the WINCHELSEA (ditto) is returned to her own home, for which my heart mourns in ſecret; and I am almoſt dead for very grief.

In vain is the EAGLE (*Aigle,* loſt in the Straits of Belleiſle) quick ſighted; and to no purpoſe is the celerity of the HIND (*Biche*).

My liver boils with ire, I foam for very madneſs, when I reflect on the BLANDFORD'S (*Blandford,* taken from us in 1755) reſtitution; mine adverſaries were too wiſe to be taken in the ſnare.

My glory is ſo diminiſhed, and my renown is ſo tarniſhed, that the deſtruction of a BROWN GOAT (*Brune,* ſunk by the Huſſar and Chevre) tendeth to my ſhame.

I am furious, I am frantic, I am SAVAGE, (*Sauvage,* loſt at Rochelle) till fully revenged of thoſe haughty Iſlanders, and that petit Politician PITT, the prime Author of all my calamity, ſorrow, and diſgrace.

EXTEMPORE,

On meeting two LADIES *that Painted.*

I.

IN vain you, Ladies, ſtrive to charm me,
With borrow'd faces, not your own:
Can ſuperficial pictures warm me?
No—Roſes fading,—over-blown.

II.

Beauties—in appearance—leave me,
Away—that mock-alluring face;
Subſtantial joys can nature give me,
Surpaſſing Zeuxis'—artful grace.

Sept. 11, 1759. BRITANNICUS.

A ſhort Addreſs from Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE *to the Public.* Folio pp. 7. Price 6d.

THE drift of this Addreſs is to requeſt a ſuſpenſion of the judgment of the Publick: He ſays, That he is debarred from ſtating his Caſe as he ſhould have done had he not received aſſurances of obtaining a Court-martial for his trial: That the implied cenſure in the orders of Prince Ferdinand being explained to him by Col. Fitzroy, he immediately applied for leave to return to England, to anſwer any accuſation; for, as he was Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, no perſon there could order a Court-martial for his trial. On his arrival in London, on the 7th inſt. he wrote to Lord Holderneſſe, requeſting that a Court-martial might be appointed. On Monday he was aſſured by his Lordſhip that a Court-martial would be granted as ſoon as the Officers could leave their poſts to give evidence; but before he received this anſwer, he was diſmiſſed from all his military employments: notwithſtanding which, he is informed, he may ſtill have a legal trial. --"In the mean time, ſays he, the only indulgence I have to aſk is, that the Publick will ſuſpend its judgment till ſuch facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no juſt idea of it; if diſpoſitions of the Cavalry and Infantry are ſuppoſed, which never exiſted; if Orders for Attacks and Purſuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if diſobedience to thoſe imaginary Orders are aſſerted as a crime, what can an injured Officer, under ſuch circumſtances, have recourſe to, but claiming that juſtice, which is due to every Engliſhman, of being heard before he is condemned; the ſooner that happens, the happier I ſhall be, as I am conſcious my innocence muſt appear, when real facts are truly ſtated and fully proved."

At the ſame time was publiſhed a pamphlet, intitled, *Lord* George Sackville's *Vindication of himſelf. By Stevens. 4to. Price* 1*s.* which Lord George has diſclaimed. It contains three letters, the firſt of which is ſaid to be written by Lord George to Col. Fitzroy, in which, after complaining heavily of Prince Ferdinand's condemning him unheard, he goes on and ſays,

"WHEN you brought me Orders to advance with the Britiſh cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's Order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almoſt inſtantly; he ſaid, the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the Duke, that I might aſk an explanation of his Orders:—But, that no time might be loſt, I ſent Smith with Orders to bring on the Britiſh cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had ſeen his Serene Highneſs, I ſhould find them forming beyond the wood.—This proceeding of mine might poſſibly be wrong; but I am ſure the ſervice could not ſuffer, as no delay was occaſioned by it.—The Duke then ordered me to leave ſome ſquadrons upon the right, which I did, and to advance the reſt to ſupport the infantry. This I declare I did, as faſt as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by Lord Granby to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again ſent to him to ſtop:—He ſaid, as the Prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we ſhould move forward.—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries.—We both halted together, and afterwards received no Order, till that which was brought by Col. Web and the

Duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the moraſs.—It was accordingly executed; and then, inſtead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to diſmount our men."

This is followed by a letter from Col. Fitzroy to Lord G—— S——, as follows:

My LORD, *Minden, Auguſt* 3, 1759.

HIS Serene Highneſs, upon ſome report made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the ſituation of the enemy, ſent Capt. Ligonier and myſelf with Orders for the Britiſh Cavalry to advance —His Serene Highneſs was, at this inſtant, one or two brigades beyond the Engliſh Infantry, towards the left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the Cavalry, I found Capt. Ligonier with your Lordſhip —Notwithſtanding, I declared his Serene Highneſs's Orders to you: upon which you deſired I would not be in an hurry.—I made anſwer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me ſpeak very quick.—I then repeated the Orders for the Britiſh Cavalry to advance towards the left, and, at the ſame time, mentioning the circumſtance that occaſioned the Orders, added, 'That it 'was a glorious opportunity for the Engliſh to 'diſtinguiſh themſelves, and that your Lordſhip, 'by leading them on, would gain immortal ho-'nour.'

You yet expreſſed your ſurprize at the Order, ſaying, it was impoſſible the Duke could mean to break the line.—My anſwer was, that I delivered his Serene Highneſs's Orders, word for word, as he gave them.—Upon which you aſked, which way the Cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little expoſed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your Lordſhip continued to think my Orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expreſſing your deſire to ſee Prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his Serene Highneſs.—During this time I did not ſee the Cavalry advance.—Capt. Smith, one of your Aids de Camp, once or twice made me repeat the Orders I had before delivered to your Lordſhip; and I hope he will do me the juſtice to ſay, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilſt we were going to find the Duke, as I imagine, being ſenſible of the clearneſs of my Orders, and the neceſſity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your Lordſhip give him ſome orders.—What they were I cannot ſay—but he immediately rode back towards the Cavalry.

Upon my joining the Duke, I repeated to him the Orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his Serene Highneſs, to know whether they were the ſame he had honoured me with, I had the ſatisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His Serene Highneſs immediately aſked, where the Cavalry was; and upon my making anſwer, that Lord G—— did not underſtand the Order, but was coming to ſpeak to his Serene Highneſs, he expreſſed his ſurprize ſtrongly.

I hope your Lordſhip will think I did nothing but my duty, as Aid de Camp, in mentioning to his Serene Highneſs my Orders being ſo much queſtioned by your Lordſhip.

I am, &c.

To this is added the following Declaration of Capt. Smith, Aid de Camp to Lord G.S——

Minden, Auguſt 3, 1759.

WHAT I have to ſay with regard to the Orders Col. Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard Lord G—— S—— ſay, on his receiving them, as they differed from thoſe he had juſt before received by Capt. Ligonier, he would ſpeak to the Prince himſelf, and accordingly put his horſe in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to Col. Fitzroy, and made him repeat the Orders to me twice.—I thought it ſo clear and poſitive for the Britiſh Cavalry only to advance where he ſhould lead, that I took the liberty to ſay to his Lordſhip, I did think they were ſo; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the Prince, that no time might be loſt. His anſwer was, he had alſo an Order from the Prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away, and he thought it impoſſible the Prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the Britiſh, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could ſoon remedy the fault.—He ſaid, then do it as faſt as you can.—Accordingly I went, as faſt as my horſe could go, to Gen. Moſtyn.—He knows the reſt.—This is all that paſt, as near as I can recollect.—It was ſpoke as we galloped, and could not be long about, as I have been on the ground ſince, and do not believe, when his Lordſhip ſent me back, I had above 600 yards to go to Gen. Moſtyn.

J. SMITH.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Quære I. WHETHER an Engliſh military Officer, who has diſobeyed the orders of his ſuperior on the day of action in foreign ſervice, can, according to the laws and conſtitution of this kingdom, be tried by a Court-Martial in this country for ſuch diſobedience?

Quære 2. Whether the Commander in Chief of a body of auxiliaries ſent to the aſſiſtance of the King of Pruſſia, could be tried here in England on his return home, for diſobeying the orders of his Pruſſian Majeſty?

Quære 3. Whether all the puniſhment that could be inflicted on ſuch a Commander, would not be, to diveſt him of his employments?

ANSWERS *by another* HAND.

1. An Engliſh Officer *may* be tried by a Court-Martial in England for diſobedience on any foreign ſervice, provided that ſervice has any connexion with this government. *Burchett's Naval Hiſtory.* But as the Engliſh troops in Germany cannot properly be ſaid to be on a foreign ſervice, the argument vaniſhes. Theſe troops are not ſerving the King of Pruſſia, but the King of England; they are not auxiliaries, but principals, and fighting againſt the French, not the Empire.

2. An Engliſhman *may* demand to be tried by the laws of his own country in any nation; it is immaterial whether in England or abroad: But as the body of Engliſh troops now in Germany were not ſent to aſſiſt the King of Pruſſia, nor do receive orders from him, he has no connection with their Officers, who receive orders from Prince Ferdinand, and he from the Britiſh Court, ſince Nov. 1757.

3. The diſobedience of orders is, by the articles of war, *Death.*—But quære, Can an Engliſh Officer, who is diveſted of his employments for ſuppoſed ill conduct, be tried for that ill conduct after ſuch diveſture? As our hiſtory does not furniſh me with an inſtance of this ſort, I am at a loſs what conjecture to form on it; therefore ſhall be obliged to ſome of your readers for the unriddling this myſtery.

IPSUS.

BANKRUPTS.

John Cramp, of Birmingham, Butcher.
Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, Hoſier.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	130	Males	202
Females	136	Females	197
In all	266	In all	399

Decreaſed in the burials this week 64.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 28. Apoplexy 1. Aſthma 2. Childbed 2. Conſumption 64. Convulſions 112. Dropſy 20. Fever 40. Gout 2. Gravel 1. Gripes 3. Hooping Cough 4. Jaundies 1. Inflammation 3. Looſeneſs 1. Lunatick 1. Meaſles 2. Mortification 4. Rupture 1. Small-pox 70. Stilborn 10. Suddenly 1. Teeth 13. Thruſh 3. Vomiting 1.

Caſualties.

Drowned 4. Hanged himſelf 1. Killed by a fall 1.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5½
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4:

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock ſhut.
India ditto, 124 ¼.
S. S. Stock 94 ¼.
Old S.S. Annuities 83 ¾.
Ditto New Ann. 82¼ a ½
Ditto 1751 82 ½ a ¾.
Reduced Bank 3 per cent. 83 ¼.
Dit. conſol. 82 a 82 ⅜.
Dit. 1726,——.
Dit. 1759, 82 ¼.
Dit. India Ann. ſhut.
3 ½ Bank An. 1756 ——
3½ per ct. dit. 1758 90 ¼.
Bank circulation 5l 7s 0d.
India Bonds, 7s. a 3s.
Navy and Victualling Bills 4 ¼ a ¾ per cent. diſc.
Lottery Tickets 11l 11s 6d a 12s.
Script. 1759, 83¾.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	22s to 32s	10s to 16s	20s to 13s 6d	16s to 19s	15s to 21s	13s to 13s 6d
Oxford,	6l 15s to 7l 10s	15s 6d to 16s	12s 6d to 15s	3s to 4s buſh	3s 6d to 4s	
Abingdon,	6l 17s6dto8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	3s to 4s 4l	3s 6d to 4s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	6l 15s	16s to 20s	14s to 15s	22s to 24s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	7l to 8l	16s to 18s	14s to 16s	21s to 24s	21s to 23s	
Reading,	7l 5s to 8l 12s 6d	17s to 19s	14s to 15s	22s to 24s	20s to 22s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	26s to 34s	14s to 16s	14s to 17s	24s to 32s	30s to 46s	
Gloceſter,	3s 6d to 4s 6dbuſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	1s 10d to 2s	2s 5d to 2s 10d		
Birmingham,	3s to 3s 6d	2s to 2s 3d	1s 4d to 1s 6d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

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